### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNEYS,

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-Lady of LYONS -Your

BROADWAY THEATRE Broadway King O'NEL THE WIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-He's Nor A-Miss-Gi-

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers street—Englishman in

MATIONAL TERATRE, Chatham street—HARRY BURN-BROUGHAM'S LYCEUM, Broadway-Laures Beware-

GRRISTY'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway

FELLOWS' MINSTELS, Fellows' Opera House, 444 Broad-

AMERICAN MUSEUM—AMUSING PERFORMANCES APPER-MEW YORK AMPHITGEATRE, IT BOVERY-EQUESTRIAN

WASHINGTON HALL-PASORANA OF THE PILGRIN'S SATTLER'S COSMORAMA, corner of Thirteenth street

MINERVA BOOMS-PANORAMA OF TRELAND.

#### DOUBLE SHEET. New York, Friday, March 14, 1851.

#### The Expected News.

The British mail steamship Asia is in her thirseenth day, and may therefore be considered due at this port, with one week's later intelligence from all parts of Europe.

## Fummary of the Latest Intelligence.

After confirming a few additional nominations yesterday, the United States Senate adjourned some die.

Our venerable contemporary, Father Ritchie, has, as we are informed by our Washington correspondent, sold out the Washington Union to Mr. Andrew Jackson Donelson, the adopted son of the late General Jackson. We are not informed whether Mr. Ritchie will re-assume the management of the Richmond Enquirer, of which he was the principal editor for forty years previous to the establishment of the Union. We think it probable, however, that he will retire into private life.

The Legislature had a busy day yesterday, having been occupied with a mass of important business connected with the interests of the State. The Senate ordered to a third reading a bill for the payment of uniform companies, and to dispense with militia training. It is full time that these trainings were dispensed with; for they are not only unpopular, but have been attended with no good results for a great number of years past. The system has become so odious that it was found necessary to tinker and amend it from time to time, until at length a sort of a compromise was framed, by which our citizens might avoid all training by the payment of seventy-five cents a year, which was nothing more or less than a direct tax to that amount. We have not he rd how it is proposed to pay the uniformed militia; but if the intention is to make them anything like a paid standing army, we do not think the project will meet with much favor.

In the Assembly, the bill reported by the commitsee for incorporating Williamsburgh as a city, was agreed to, after a good deal of debate; and the school matter was made the special order for to-morro w. A bill has been reported establishing a bank department of the State government, with a Superintend ent at the head of it. It was discussed at great length whether that officer should be appointed by he Governor or elected by the people. The power of appointing was given to the government, conbrary, we think, to the spirit of the age. people of the State have succeeded, to a great extent, in curtailing the Governor's power of dispensing atronage; and we hardly think they are willing to repudiate the principle of retaining it to them selves as much as possible. If such a department be organized, the Superintendent, like our Canal Commissioners, should be elected. It will be a very unportant office, and it is no more than right that the people should select its head.

The third trial of ex-Governor Henderson, for being connected with Lopez's ridiculous invasion of Cuba, has ended,-eleven of the jurors he ing in favor of acquittal, and one for conviction. The District Attorney accordingly, seeing no prospeet of a conviction of any of the parties, entered a noile proteque in all the cases. Thus has eaded the farce.

# Administration of Justice in New York-

The Last Defeat of the Stool Pigeon Gang. Our criminal courts have, of late, been occupied in the trial of very serious and important cuses, the results of which have been the vindication o the law and the triumph of justice. Mr. N. B. Blunt, the District Attorney, by his ability, his inregrity, his stern and impartial sense of justice-"justice tempered with mercy"-has proved himself worthy of the responsible position in which he has been placed by the voice of his fellow-citizens. We congratulate the people of this city upon ha wing secured the services of such a man; and we blewise congretulate them on the danger they escaped in the successful return of Mr. Blunt as District Attorney. On Wednesday evening Mr. Blunt ensounced to the court of Oyer and Terminer, that after a careful investigation of the charges contained in two indictments against the Drurys', he had come to the determination of abandoning the prosecution of the younger Drury, on the charge of having sent the torpedo to Warner's house, and that of the elder Drury, for the alleged possession of counterfeit money. Yesterday he pursued the same course in regard to all the others. The evidence before Mr. Blunt in these cases, was the same as that which was in the possession of his predeceasor, Mr. McKeon, who, though a well meaning man, became so entangled with the stool pigeon gang of New York, that he had not the moral courage to shake off the incubus that thus surrounded him and which, with deep cunning, led him on to the prosecution of persons entrapped by netarious designs. Now that these charges against the Drurys' have been scattered to the wind-a result which we day after day predictedand that by a firm and unbiassed officer, who is unswayed by stool pigeon influence, a deal of nanecessary time and expense have been spared, in the trial of causes where the evidence did not warrant the accused being put upon their defence We trust that we may have some developements that will astound the public and prove, the correctness of the position we assumed, with regard to the secusers and accused.

Mr. Drury and Mr. James Arlington Bennet owe it to the public and themselves, to bring the conspirators against their lives and liberty to justice. Some of them, to be sure, have fled ; others have been sent so the State prison ; others have gone to their dread account; but a remnant still remains, composed of the heterogeneous mass of policemen, lawyers, edl ors, and reporters. We deem this due to Mr Deary, whose innocence is now made certain and positive; and we gladly announce the fact of his exoneration from all these charges, because the Heraid was the first paper to spread before the

world the accusations of his criminality in the torpedo conspiracy. This was accomplished in our absence through the agency of one of the stoo pigeon gang, who afterwards seemed so deeply in-

terested in procuring his conviction.

Ought not these recent results prove matters of congratulation to all who desire that guilt should fall only on those who have merited it. Ought not all good men glory in the vindication of our laws and ought they not to rejoice that their election has fallen upon a public officer who has judgment to discriminate, temper to control his actions, legal knowledge to judge between guilt and innocence and guide him in the proper and impartial admini tration of justice.

CONTESTED SEAT IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE .--It will be seen, by the reports of the proceedings in the United States Senate, that the Hon. Mr. Yulee has addressed a letter to the Senate, claiming to be the Senator elect from the State of Florida, for four years from the fourth of March, 1851. The circumstances of the case are, we learn, that the constitution of the State of Florida requires that the votes of the members of the Legislature shall be viva voce. On the election of officers by the Legislature no ballots are allowed under the con-

stitution of the State.

At the recent election of Senator for Florida, a majority of the Legislature, and likew se a majority of those present at the joint meeting, were op-posed to the re-election of Mr. Yulee. On several of the first ballots a majority voted, on their names being called, for "blank." Consequently, Mr. Yubeing called, for "blank." lee received all the votes given in the joint meeting for any named person. On no occasion, however did he receive a majority of the votes of the members present, composing the joint meeting. His highest vote was one less than such majority. which, it was decided, was necessary to elect. He contends that the votes given for "blank" were not to be counted, and that he was duly elected, as having received the votes of a majority of the members voting, and that no others are to be considered as present. After the votes stated several ballots were had, an Mr. Mallory received a majority of all the members elected to the Legislature ; Mr. Yulee's friends, with one or two exceptions, still adhering to him and voting for him. Mr. Yulee claims that when the vote, by which he had the majority, excluding the blanks, was taken, the power of election had been executed; that it was a delegated power, and once executed could not again be exercised or reconsidered-in fine, that the Legislature possess as much power to revoke a Senator's commission as to reconsider and revoke his election.

We are informed that some years since, in New Jersey, a very similar case occurred, which received a judicial decision by the Supreme Court of that State. A Mr. M. received two or three successive votes by a joint meeting, which entitled him to a lucrative office. But the joint meeting, by the votes of several who had supported him, forthwith decided that he must receive a majority of the votes of all the members of the Legislature, instead of the votes of a majority of those present, which he did get. This decision was, under the laws of New Jersey, clearly erroneous; but the joint meeting decided to vote again, and, after two or three ballots, a Mr. F. received the votes of a majority of all the members elected. Mr. M. brought a quo warranto and the Supreme Court decided, that, though the decision of the joint meeting may have been erroneous, yet that very deliberative body, at the same session that it did any act, or gave any vote, or made any decision of an election, or legislative character, had a right to re-consider, undo, or modify such act, vote, or decision, and that consequently Mr F. was entitled to the office. The case is reported in Halstead's reports. It would seem, therefore, that in this case of Mr. Yulee, the question arises, whether the Senate of the United States can revise the act of the joint meeting of the Legislature of Florida, or the decision of that body that it would not regard the votes given for "blank

cided that the Senate of the United States has such power, to enable Mr. Yulee to present the other points raised. How far it is competent for a legisjative body to which is delegated the power of lection to office, either in joint-meeting or by separate votes of the two houses, to adopt rules as to the reconsideration of their votes or acts, or as te the effect to be given to the blank votes, is the second point of the case. That legislative bodies do make such rules as

as void.

the reconsideration of measures, and those not merely inchoate, but perfected so far as reclined to the opinion, that the joint meeting at the same session when any vote is given, and before the election of an officer by them is declared and certified to the Executive of the State, has full 11ght to reconsider the vote, and choose a different person. We have heard it contended the vote could be reconsidered at any time before the Senator was commissioned : but we do not agree to this. if any adjournment of the joint meeting had taken place in the interim. In Mr. Yulee's case, we learn, no adjournment of the joint meeting was had, but the votes were continued without interroption till Mr. Mallory was declared elected. No claim of Mr. Yulee being elected was made by his friends, while the joint meeting was in session. The third point in the case is the propriety of reckoning the votes given for "blank," in estimating the majority necessary to elect. But, as we have observed, in our judgment it was entirely competent for the majority of the members of the Legislature, or of the meabers present at the joint meeting during the same session, and before Mr. Yulee was declared and certified to the Governor to be the Senator elect, to reconsider and undo what had been done, and elect another person. Until he was declared to be elected Senafor by a majority of the joint meeting in due formthe matter was incheate, and open to reconsideration; and we are further inclined to believe that th final action of the joint meeting is conclusive; and that the Senate of the United States cannot rightfully revise its roles, or its actions under those rules. The Senate can only look at the ultimate

result, as declared according to those rules. One feature of the case is extremely unfortunate for Mr. Yuke. He is claiming the seat against the decided and expressed opposition of an une quivocal majority of the Legislature of Florida This should not be. The elevated and proud posttion of Senator for the United States should never be sought under such circumstances. There have been instances, and they deserve commendation of Senators resigning when it was ascertained majority of the Legislature of their State was or posed to them, or not satisfied as to their course in he Senate. A Senator in the Congress of the United States is the ambassador of his State to the Council of the Confederacy, and should represent her interests, wishes and feelings; and a high toned delicacy should prompt him at ense to re inough his important trust whenever the Legislature of his State exhibits evidence of distruct in him, or of preference for another citizen. Tius case is in many respects interesting and important and the more so as the validity of the seat of Gen. James, the Senator elect from Rhode Island, we learn, depends on the rejection of votes given for "blank," being precisely in this respect the converse of Mr. Yulee's case. Both Mr. Mallory and Gen. James can retain their seats, it the Senate decides that it has no power to revise the rules of the joint meeting; and that the joint meeting had a right to reconsider and undo any vote, act, or de cision, at the same session, according to the New Jersey decision.

U. S. Commissioner's Court.

Refore J. W. Nelson, Erq.

Manen 13.—In the matter of the People vs. J. Vassar,
charges with stealing bonds of the Reading railway,
the defendant waived an examination, and the Commissioner decided upon fixing the amount of bail for
his appearance at \$6,090.

THE CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF MAGAZINE ATERATURE AND OF BOOK PUBLISHING-A RE VOLUTION IN PROSPECT.-The appearance, on the first of every month in every town and city, in railroad cars and on the steamboats, and at every place where the travelling public resort, of a variety of periodicals, some of small and some of consid erable importance, shows that a very great change has taken place in the character of this branch o the publishing trade. Fifteen or twenty years ago the periodical works of Philadelphia, designed for ladies and the family circle, and made up, as they now are, of original contributions, were highly successful; and one or two enterprises in this city. also, for a number of years, had a fair share o success. Some of these publications have perished entirely, and others still exist, some flourishing passably well, while the remainder drag on from month to month, without much of their origina spirit or vitality.

Various causes have tended to make many of these works exert less influence, and to be less extensively circulated than formerly. Generally, those of Philadelphia, Beston and New York have lasted longest; though the Boston magazines of general character, and not supported by sects have ceased to exist altegether. Even the Boston reviews are very badly supported, though written entirely by authors who have gained considerable credit for intellect, scholarship, and accomplish ments. In this city, the best class of original ma gazines have met with a very limited circulation the mest successful being those devoted to merely imaginative writing, such as tales, sketches, poe ry, and the like. In Philadelphia, all the magazines of large circulation have been of a similar character, and the monthly history of these enterprises has shown, that each enterprise has required great activity in the way of embellish-reents and engravings, to make the works palatable to the readers, as well as profitable to the publishers. Several years ago, one engraving in each number was sufficient to keep up the pictorial excitement from month to month; but now, with the increase of competition, from six to ten engravings are introduced into a single number, to sustain the works, besides a list of contributors of fearful length, the sums paid to whom cannot be very small, their names, if not the quality of their articles, being essential. The progress of publishing, however, has affected, and must continue to affect. the circulation of some of these works very materially. The improved character of the daily jour nals-the rapid publication of low-priced books, both of American and European origin, and some other causes, are constantly at work to affect all such periodicals, and the general consequence has been that the old magazines are now declining in circulation, while new one, made known and circulated by the best means of reaching the public, are swelling their editions beyond all precedent, and are found in every hamlet throughout the country

During the last twelve or eighteen menths there have been started in this city, in the midst of an abundance of literary works of all kinds, two or three magazines, which in a short time have met with an unexampled prosperity with the public Harpers' Monthly Mugazine, and Stringer and Townsend's International Magazine, and The Dollar Magazine, jublished by the Brothers Duyckink, have been running rapidly into favor. The circulation of the former is about forty thousand copies every month, that of Stringer and Townsend over twenty-five thousand, and rapidly advancing, while the latter, since its removal from Philadelphia, where it was originally issued, has gained several thousands by the new and improved means adopted of making its merits known in every part of the country. These megazines are not better than many others, but they are directed well towards popular taste, and are nade known everywhere. Two of these are made up chiefly of articles, selected with care from European periodicals and books, and are edited with considerable tact, the literary, scientific, political, and domestic intelligence of the month being condensed and presented to the reader in a very acceptable shape. Harper's Magazine has the advantage over that of Stringer and Towns end, in the ability of the publishers to draw from their large stock of book materials, embellishments and other features of interest, while The Inter-national Magazine has the benefit of close editorship, and of a more direct purpose in all that pertains to taste. Both works are excellent in their way-and equal each other; but they are wholly different. Taken together they cover a very wide field. The Dollar Magazine is sold for one shilling at resail, and is made up of good selections and well written original articles, with a brief review of the events of the month; and is well suited to meet monthly visiter for so small a tax as one dollar a vear. Thus, it may be seen that New York has beenn to show itself as the centre from which will emanate nearly all of the successful periodical literature of the country, as it is, also, the nucleus of all that is important in science, in polities, in philosophy, in religion, commerce and civilization The growth of these comparatively small publishing enterprises is almost incredible, and shows that threwd intellects are taking the place of the old gnorance that has sunk so much money in the

light literature of the last generation. The inquisitive reader may well inquire why such extraordinary results should take place in so short a space of time. It certainly is a pertinent question; but the close observer of events will easily find the answer. All business depends upon publicity. This is well known to all truly shrewd men, who look beyond their prejudices into honorable means of adding to their success. Hence we find, the English publishers, Tallis & Co , and Balliere, of Oxford street, London, who have no prejudices or predilections, making their works known throughout the country in those public journals which reach the homes and firesides, as well as the counting houses of the land. They place their works before the country, on the same principle as the pretty and industrious Irish chambermaid, with an eye to the strictest economy, and the least waste of time, makes her wants known. The results are the same in both cases. The wan reaches the source whence springs the demand It is now only a few months since these two English houses established branches of their London houses here, and by judiciously making themselves known through journals of general and comprehensive circulation, have overturned the old prejudices in favor of acre-like stupidity and slow circulation, till a perfect revolution has broken out in the book-trade. Advertising is becoming now the means to an end, and not the reverse. Every dollar given to a journal of the proper circulation and influence brings back tenfold. The American publishers have caught the idea. They can no longer efford to have their English rivals occupying the best advertising journals, and they have rushed into the competition for publicity. The effect has been already noticed throughout the whole book trade. Those who once permitted their capital to hang dead, in the shape of unknown books, upon dusty shelves, in the thousand bookstores of the country, are now seeking that publicity which gives life to the trade, by means of a rapid distribution, caused wholly by a little shrewdness untrammeled by frivolous prejudice and erroneous notions of what constitutes the custom of the trade. This re volution will go on, till the whole publishing trac'e presents a glowing activity in contrast to the slow and dangerous practices of the past

One of the first benefits which will arise to literature from the new system, will be the criticisma of the preat by the independent journals. Hereto fore, the yearly advertisers under the old system have used the press for their own purposes, elevating trash and nonsense at the expense of truth, decency and real merit. Through the ignorance of publishers the country has been deluged with works of the most n ischievous character, charged with error and misrepresentation, and destroying every vestige of national feeling. We think it may

be truly said, that the publishers of Boston, Philaelphia and New York have done more to pr organization throughout the country-to give blows to the constitution-and slyly to extend the anti-slavery sentiment, than has ever been accom hished by the entire combination of persons, edi tors, members of Parliament, and all the other public machinery for keeping up the agitation. The time has come when this system, which has been worked to a great extent through the agency of publishers, must be exposed, and we shall not long delay in making such exposures of abolition socialism, and infidelity, as will startle the com

INSECURITY OF THE TEXAN FRONTIER-INDIAN MURDERS AND DEPREDATIONS. - The murders outrages, and depredations, which are so frequently committed by the Camanche Indians on the people of Texas who live near the Mexican f ontier, have been frequently brought to the attention of the government, at Washington, and the necessity of organizing a mounted force to punish the savages, and check their enormities clearly and distinctly pointed out; but, as yet, the government has not moved in the matter. The consequence is, that the Indians have become emboldened by impunity, and commit more murders and outrages than ever. Their incursions are more requent; and they evidently act on the belief that the government of the United States is unable to protect the frontier against them.

We had a conversation, yesterday, with Colonel Henry Clay Davis, of Rio Grande City, Texas, a gentleman who is entitled to every confidence, and whose statements, moreover, are confirmed by those of others in that region in respect to the incursions by the Indians. The accounts which he gave us of the murders of the Texans, and the outrages to which their wives and little ones are subjected to, were perfectly harrowing. The people hereabouts can have no conception of the insecurithe daring of the savages. It was only about a month ego that a Texan was killed by a poisoned arrow, which Colonel Davis exhibited to us. This weapon is pointed with steel, dipped in a poison which is so powerful that if a scratch even is inflicted, death is sure to follow. No reliance can be placed in the faith of these savages. They make treaties and receive presents from the government agents one week, and dash across the frontier the next, kill the whites, carry into captivity the women and children, using the former for the basest purposes, and rearing the little ones for slaves. We are assured that during the year 1850, upwards of eighty women and children were carried off in this manner, and their parents slain by these ruthless depredators. No account was taken of the number of murders this year, but it is great. Indeed, so little protection have the Texans, that many of them are compelled to seek for safety across the border, and return, when the Indians disappear, to find their cattle taken away, their crops destroyed, and their houses and buildings smouldering ruins.

These facts have been laid before the government time and again ; but, from some unknown cause or other, the Indians are allowed to pursue their career of murder, arson, and ourrage, with impunity. No movement has been made towards increasing the military power of the United States; and the unfortunate people, deserted by their government, are left at the mercy of their savage foes, to remain to be killed, or to flee to a foreign country. We cannot account for this criminal neglect on the part of the government. The administration should be aroused from its lethargy, and made to act promptly in the matter. But there will be no use in sending infantry or mounted infantry against the Indians. A regiment of mounted Texan rangers, at least a thousand strong, should be immediately organized to go against the Indians, to pursue them into their fastnesses, and punish them as they deserve. The white captives wnom they have in their possession should be released, and the Indiana taught a lesson they would never forget. This is the kind of force that should be sent against them-composed of men who are familiar with Indian warfare, and with their haunts and pastnesses in the Texan wilds. Such a body of troops, posted on the frontier from Red River to Brownsville, would, in one year, reduce those savages to submission, and put an end to the murders and conflagrations which are so frequent on the Texan frontier. It is to be hoped that the government will not wait for eighty or a hundred more Indian murders, before they will take measures to protect our frontier.

STEAM LINES TO CALIFORNIA-JUDICIOUS AR-RANGEMENT -- Howland & Aspinwall and George Law & Company have come to an understanding, which will tend to regularity and despatch in the conveyance of passengers, and the mails and freight, from New York to California, and vice versa, across the Isthmus of Panama. Howland Aspinwall transfer to George Law & Co. all their steamers on the Atlantic side, and George Law & Co. transfer to Howland & Aspinwall all their steamers on the Pacific side. The Georgia. Ohio, Falcon, Cherokee, Empire City, Crescent City, Philadelphia and Caribbean, will run from Chagres, via Havans, to New Orleans and New York; and the Califarnia, Panama, Oregon, Uni corn, Carolina, Northerner, Teuaessee, Republic, Columbus, Isthmus, Antelope, Columbia, and Fremont, will ply between Panama and California and Oregon. The government of Cuba ought to make some satisfactory arrangement with George Law & Co. by which these steamers could be allowed to enter and depart from Havana free of onerous tonnage duties, and also to carry freight to and from the United States; and the government of New Granada should alter the convention with the United States relative to the transpor ation of the mails across the lathmus, or fulfil that now existing with more dilligence and fidelity. We do not believe the Isthmus railroad will be finished for two or three years hence; and if Mexico was less perverse as to Tehnantepec, in less than that time the route would be changed to the latter point. The scheme for a line from New Orleans to Vera Cruz failed at the last session o Congress, but its friends are sanguine of success a the next session. The intelligent Captain General of Cuba cannot but perceive that the location of Key West renders it an elligible point at which the Chagres, New Orleans and New York steamers can meet, instead of at Havana; and with the prospects in relation to the Tehuantepec and Vera Cruz routes, he should, consulting the interests of his government, be liberal with respect to the American steamers.

MELANGROLY AFFAIR-LOVE AND PROBABLE SU cibs —There was a large crowd gathered at the clow of the Miami causi, at the head of Plum street, on Friday night, about eight o'clock, to watch the raking of the causi for the body of a young lady, who was supposed to have drowned herself. It reems that Johnson Motte, of Terra Haute, Ind., had written to his lady love, Elizabeth Myre, living in the district we have named, that he would arrive here on Thursday, and marry her on Thursday evening. The sponisted hour came, the company was assembled, but there was a bridegroom wanting, and of course the marriage ceremony could not take place. The disappointed guests departed at a late hour, leaving the bride in expectance, more dead than alive, so deep was her grief. On the following morning she told a female friend that she had reason to believe that Mr. Motte had deceived and betrayed her, and she did not wish to live any longer, threatening at the same time to either take laudanum or drown herself. Friday passed, and still Mr. M. did not make his appearance, and her friends think that she thus determined to put her resolve in execution. Although partially watched, she contrived to escape trom the house a little after dark, or while her family were at supper; and when it was discovered that she had pone, it was presumed at once that she had put her threat in execution. Messengers were sent to all the places she had been in the habit of visiting, but no intelligence could be gained of her whereabouts. A thorough search was made that night in the canal, but without success, and up to yesterdey morning she was still missing. What places the matter still mo, e CIDE - There was a large crowd gathered at the elbow of the Miami causi, at the head of Plum out success, and up to yesterday morning she was still missing. What Makes the matter still move distressing is, that Mr. Motte arrived yesterday morning to fulfil his contract.— Unconnait En-guirer, March 9.

Court of Oyer and Terminer. Before Chief Justice Edmonds and Alderman Franklin and Miller. THE MURDER CASE—VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER

THE MURDER CASE—VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHFER IN THE FIRST DEGREE.

March 13.—The jury in the case of Thomas Pritchard, charged with the murder of Dominick Lambricht, not being able to agree were looked up all night. It was understood that when they retired last evening, they were, on their first ballet, six for a verdict of guilty of murder, and six for a verdict of guilty of murder; at a late hour, they were eleven for a conviction for murder, and one for manelaughter, and thus they stood up to this morning.

The Judge did not seem disposed to discharge the jury until they had come to an agreement, and at half-past ten o clock they came into court with their verdict.

verdict.
The prisoner was placed at the bar.
Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk of the Court, having called over the names of the jury, asked them if they had agreed.

The Foreman answered, "Yes."

The Clerk then said. "Jurors look upon the prisoner.

prisoner look upon the jurors. Gentlemen, how say you, is Thomas Prichard guilty of the murder, or not? Foreman—Guilty of manslaughter in the first de-

gree.

The Judge—I do not know what to do with such a verdict, gentlemen. I don't see how it can possibly be manslaughterin the first degree. There is no see Mon of manslaughter in the first degree, that could include this case. son of manesaughter in the first aggree, that could include this case.

Mr. H. L. Clinton, on behalf of the prisoner, sail that his associate coursel, Mr. H. F. Clark, had contented that the jury might find the prisoner guilty of any of the four degrees of manslaughter, if they believed him guilty at all, and he, Mr. Clinton, though that, though mansiaughter in the second degree would have answered the circumstances of the case, yet he was of epinion that the verdict rendered could be received by the Court.

that the verdict rendered could be received by the Court.

The District Attorney said that their honors were aware that he had the misfortune to differ from the presiding Judge, with regard to the construction of that section of the statute.

The Judge—I instructed the jury that they should find a verdict of guilty of murder, or masslaughter in the second or third degree. They might as well have found the prisoner guilty of horse stealing as manslaughter in the first degree. They were bound to take the law from the Court, and they (the jury) were to decide upon the facts.

The District Attorney referred to the second section. The following is what constitutes manslaughter in the first

The following is what constitues manulaughter in the first degree:—The killing of a human being, without a design to affect death by the act, procurement or culpable negligenes of any other, while such other is emagged.

1. In the perpetration of any orime or misdemeanor not amounting to a feloxy; or.

2. Is an attempt to perpetuate any such crime or misdemesnor. In cases where such killing would be murder at common aw, it shall be deemed manslaughter in the first degree.

The Judge-The fact is the jury have compromised their verdict; they have gone into matter that has not been submitted to them. The District Attorney and Mr. Clinten considered that the jury had a right to reader the verdict as they had given it.

The Judge then said—The counsel for the prosecution and for the prisoner having agreed to take the

tion and for the prisoner having agreed to take the verdict. I will not allow my own impressions on the subject to interfere, but I am fully convinced that it is against the law of the land. The Clerk will, howver, record the verdict. The verdict was then recorded, that Thomas Prich-

ard was not guilty of murder, but was guilty of man-slaughter in the first degree.

[The penalty for this degree is not less than seven years' imprisonment. It may be extended to the term of natural life, according to the discretion of the Court!

Court ]
The prisoner was removed, and ordered to be brought up for sentence to morrow (Friday) morning at 10 elock to which time the court was adjourned.
For the information of our lay readers, we give the following sections from the statutes:—

following sections from the statutes:—
Manelaughterin the second degree is:—The killing of a human being, without a design to effect death, in a heat of passion, but in a cruel and unusual manner, unless it be committed under such circumstances as to constitute excusable or justifiable homicide, shall be deemed manslaughter in the second degree. [The punishment for this offence is imprisonment for not less than four and not move than seven years.]
Manslanghter in the third degree is:—The killing of another in the heat of passion, without a design to effect death, by a dangerous weapen, in may case, except such wherein the killing of another is herein designed to be justifiable or excusable, shall be deemed maniaughter in the titrd degree. [The pusishment for this offence is not more than four years imprisonnent, and not less than two years ]

[The pusishment for this off-needs not more than four years imprised nent, and not less than two years.]

Court of General Seasions.

Before Judge Bebee and Ald. Oakley and Chapman.

ANGINER NOLLE PROSEQUI IN PAVOR OF THE DAURYS.

Maked 13—In the case of the indictment against the Drurys father and sop, charging them with an attempt to bribe Judge Edmonie, the District Attorney, with the consent of the court, this morning, entered a noile prosequi.

Not Pros. in the Lase of M. C. Stanley, charged with Receiving Stoien Goods—The District Attorney also entered a noile prosequi in the case of Marcus Cioero Stanley who was indicted in 1845, for receiving stoien goods—The property stoien consisted of jewelry and fancy articles, taken from the stores of Messus. Til fany, Young & Ellis, and alleged to have been obtained by Sanley from a negro.

The Lext of the Philidelphia Commerfeit Monry Passers—Jane Wilson Pleads Guilty.—We have already noticed the pleas of guilty and the sentences of the several wemms who came on here from Philidelphia, some two months since with a batch of counterfeit money, for the purpose of circulating it here before the counterfeit obtained publicity. Fortunately, they had parsed but a small part of their spurious stock when they were airested. With the seasoity which most frequently accompanies requery, they have pleaded guilty in order to secure the smallest possible punishment. Jane Wilson, who was placed at the ber, this morring, is the last of the female band. She is small, rather good looking, and bearing an appearance of the possession of considerable intellect or shrewdness. Her counsel stated that she had informed him that her husband gave her the money, and that she was at the time, entirely ignerant of the fact that the bills were bad but as do council, as we have it not in our power to prove these facts, I have, under the circumstances, advised the defendant to plead guilty to the charge. The court accepted the plea, and seatenced the prisoner to the State prison for five year and

Police Intelligence.

In the Case of the Milwaukin Emmir. - The parties met yesterday alternoon at 4 o'clock, according to ad-journment, in order to proceed with the investigation pending against John P. Cryder and James McKay. pending against John F. Cryder and James McKay, No further evidence was effered by Mr. Cutting who represents the presecution, and he thereupon rested his case. Mr. Homaine, counsel for the defendants, requested a portponement, as his associate counsel. Mr. Van Buren was out of town, and wishes that the case might be adjourned until Monday next. The magis trate consented to the postponement, and any further proceedings in the matter goes off until that day. In order that the defendants should not be detained in the city prison any longer than absolutely necessary, a rote was directed to Mr. Edmonds, keeper of the city prison, by Mr. Hall, the assistant district, attorney, with a request that James McKny and John P. Cryder be placed in surveillance of officers Crassous and Dowling until Menday next. This request was endorsed by Justice Oeborn, and the parties were accordingly placed in the custody of the above named officers. Attracted Gambling.—Yesterday Capt. Carpenter, of the Fifth ward arrested a sporting genius called Hartey Young on a charge of winning 54s from a Connecticut youth called Jotiah Pressburg, at a game of carde called faro. The accused party was conveyed before Justice Lothrop, who held him to bail in \$300 to answer the charge.

A Dishoner Servent.—The police of the Fitteenth ward No further evidence was offered by Mr. Cuttin

fore Justice Lothrop, who held him to bail in \$300 to answer the charge.

A Distornet Servent.—The police of the Fitteenth ward arrested yesterday, a young woman by the name of Elein Curren, servant in the family of Mr. Stevenson, residing at No. 2 Clinten place, who was charged with stealing a quantity of table linen and articles of wearing apparel valued in all at \$125. A portion of the stolen property was recovered, and the accused was committed to prison by Justice McGrath, for a further hearing.

Movements of Distinguished People. Capt. Maddox. U. S. Navy; Geo. B. Butler, Fordham; Major Candee, New Haven; C. Edwards Lester, Brook-lyn; C. Coodysar, New Haven, were among the arrivels yesterday at the Union Flace Hotel.

yesterday at the Union Place Hotel.

D. Jamisen, New Orleans; L. Coffin. San Francisco;
F. P. Wood and lady. do.; Hon H. H. Sibley. Minnesets; H. G. Thomas. U. S. Navy. Capt. Burton. British
Army; Dr. Deleon. U. S. Army; J. M. Cooper, Pittsburgh. Lt. Col. Lockyer, 7th Regiment. Canada;
were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving

were among the arrivals yesterday at the Irving House
T. W. Dickenson, Washington: T. W. Young, Boston;
J. Murray, do: J. Ewing, Trenton: B. Wilson, Philadelphia, arrived yesterday at the American
H. Ellis, Tennessee; J. Amstrong, do: T. Watson,
de: R. Campbell, Pittaburgh; O. J. Reeves, Ohlo; J.
Angler, Beston, arrived yesterday at the Astor.
Gen. Cases was announced to lecture in Philadelphia
last hight, instead of Hon. Mr. McDowell of Va., who
was prevented by indisposition.

THE MISSOURI BANK COUNTERFEIT MILL DE THE MISSOURI BANK COUNTERFET MILL DE-COVERED—1200.000 IN MILLS FOUND—Yesterday, Capt John E. D. Gozzens, of the police, returned from Jefferson country in this State, having in his possession the counterfeit bank bill printing press, engraving tools, &c., of John S Moore, and over \$200,000 in sputious paper. Capt Cozzens having business in the neighborhood of Moore's late resi-dence, bethought him that he would examine the premises, which he did thoroughly. His search was ineffectual, until he came to an outhouse, un-der the floor of which he foun! two large boxes, containing the press and printing materials, and in was ineffectual, until he came to an outhouse, under the floor of which he found two large boxes, containing the press and printing materials, and in a teg, in one of the boxes, the counterfest paper. The boxes were well secured against moisture, being tarred over, as were also the materials, and embedded in charcoal. The paper secured was of the following description:—Missour 50's filled up, \$25,000; Treasury notes (\$500) partly filled up, \$40,060; Treasury notes (\$100) partly filled up, \$12,400. A large quantity of Hamilton Co., Ohio, \$1's and \$5's mutilated. A large amount of Manchester \$3's; do. do. Georgetown (S C) \$20's; do. do South Carolina \$100's and \$500's; several Georgetown (S C.) \$1,000's; Augusia (Ga.) \$10's; Indiana State Bank \$50's; Louisville (Ky.) \$3's; Indiana State Bank \$50's; Louisville (Ky.) \$3's; Kentucky State Bank \$50's; Louisville (Ky.) \$3's; Contains and Mechanics Bank of Michigan \$5's; Ottowa (Montreal) \$10's; North Carolina \$50's. Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank of Michigan \$5's; Ottowa (Montreal) \$1's, \$2's and \$3's; a large amount of Texas \$100 and \$500 scrip; Montreal (French) \$5's; and numerous denominations of bills on the Farmers', Merchants' and Manufacturer's Bank of Chillicothe.—St. Louis (Mo.) Tones, March 4.

Political Intelligence.

MR. BUTLER, OF BOUTH CAROLINA, AND THE UNION .-The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ladger speaking of Mr. Butler, or South Carolina, says he returns to his State a Union man, and will hoist the Union Standard. Here is the extract, it may be taken

Union Standard. Here is the extract, it may be takenfor what it is worth:—

The members and senators from that State left
Washington evidently in better spirits than they came
here. Senator Butler, I understand, returns home tohoist the standard of the Union. He is the noblest
South Carolinian we have seen for many a year; and
though obeying the instructions of his State, has never
been at heart a disunionist.

ANOTHER PRESIDENTIAL TICKET.—The following ticket for the Presidency, in 1852, has been nominated out West:—

# President. JANE G SW183HELM. Vice President HORACE GREELY.

HORACE GREELY.

Anti-Rent Convention at Albany.—The State convention of the anti-renter is announced to take place at Albany, on the 19th inst. There will probably be an arrangement effected between the land reform and anti-rent parties. The following are the delegates chosen as lar as received:—
Albany—Lawrence Fenner David Van Auken, Peter I Finkle, Sicholas S gebec Jr, William Murphy, John McEwen.
Columbia—G I. Finkle, Adam D. Pultz, John S. Auable. Thomas Duntz, Samuel Halstead, P. B. Miller.
Rennseleer—S. Coons. Edmund Cole, J. P. Uline, Smith A. Beughten, William Gregory, Adam Mott.
Sullivan—Neal Benson, Edward Burton, Matthew Decker.

Sullivan Neal Benson, Edward Burton, Matthew Decker.

Montgomery Jacob Montange, Rowland Bell, Garret I. I saving, Gamailel Bowdish.

Schenectady Alexander Liddle, Jr., James Reaves, Johannes Houghtsting.

Oteego E. C. Wright, David Quackenbose, L. B.

Tarbox.
Oneida-J. Tyler, M. H. Terent, L. D. Perkins, Hezekinh Reynolds.
Schoharie-Jeremiah Krum, W. Conover, J. Borthwick.
The call provides for four delegates from Ulster, Greene, Dutchess, Steuben. Schenectady. Chautauque, Generee, Baratoga, Westchester, Putnam, and Rockland.

Genese, Suratoga, Westchester, Pulnam, and Rockland.

Hon. Henry S. Geyer and the Slavery Question — The following letter from the Hon. Henry
S. Geyer, Senator elect from Missouri, was written.
to deny a rumor that he had presented a new test
of orthodoxy in the whig party:

I learn, with some surprise, that I am represented
as having presented a new test of orthodoxy in the
whig party, by the expression of my opinion as to the
constitutional power of Congress, on the subject of
elsvery. I know of nothing from which such an inference could reasonably be drawn—seeing that lentertained the rame opinion ever since 1819, knowing that
Mr. Clay did not concur with me; and yet I believe I
was the first public man to nominate him for the Presidency in a public bedy, and that I have uniformly
supported him ever since. Indeed I never ask the
question of any whig candidate, and believe I have
voted for a great number who conceded the power.
This everybody knows, who knows anything of my
course. And. during last summer, I took some pains
to pronounce against the proposed test. I voted for
Mr. Darby without asking or knowing his opinion on
that subject, of which I am ignorant to this day. I
voted for every whig elected from this county, ignorant of the opinions of any except about four of them,
two of whom I know differed from the course if
I had been in the second er third districts, by voting
for the whig candidates against the field, as I have
aways done for Mr. Clay, who is whig enough for me.
I have never regarded an opinion either way on the
constitutional question referred to, as the test of
orthodoxy in either party.

Mr. Crockett is and has been, in possession of my
viewe on that subject. I have re stated them to him
in a letter this evening, to which I refer you
Very respectfully yours. H. S. GEYER.

#### Marine Affairs.

For Chagges. - The steamship Empire City, Captain Wilson, sailed yesterday for Chagres. The names of her passengers will be found under the proper head. ETEAMERS ON THE PACIFIC—There are now twelve steamships running between Panama and San Fran-cisco, two between San Francisco and Oregon, three

ciece, two between San Francisco and Oregon, three between San Francisco and Trindad, two between San Francisco and Trindad, two between San Francisco and San Diego, eight between San Francisco and San Diego, eight between San Francisco and Sacramento City, seven between San Francisco and Stockton, three between San Francisco, San Jose and Santa Giera, three between Sacramento-City and Maryaville, and seven transient steamers ply on the coast. on the coast.

Biooklyn City Intelligence.

City Count-Nusance.—This court, though the present is a civilterm, was convened on Tuesday as a court of criminal jurisdiction to hear a motion in the matter of John Barling, convicted of a nuisance in making creecte. Ac, some time since, and then sentenced to fice and imprisonment. The former having been paid and the factory as alleged so altered as to abste the nuisance, he new moved that the latter part of the sentence be revoked. If A. Moore, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, produced amidavite to show that the nuisance was not abated or not sufficiently so, and the court thought the balance of testimony was adverse to defendant Motion refused, and time enlarged for effectual alteration of the premises till first day of next criminal term, (7th April next), when, in default of such alteration, the defendant will be strictly dealt with.

Naw Street Guide Boards.—Alderman Muchmore

of such alteration, the defendant will be strictly dealt with.

New Street Guide Boards.—Alderman Muchmore moved in the Common Council, on Monday night, that the Committee of Supplies and Repairs obtain estimates of the expenses of new guide boards, to be fixed at the corners of streets, lanes and aromous of the let. 7th 10th, and 11th wards. This is an improvement much required; the whole city being extremely deficient in this particular.

New Police and First Station.—A piece of ground has been obtained at the corner of Myrtle and Vanderbilt avenues, on which a new station house is to be forthwith erected for the Pourth district police, combining one for No. 9 Firs Engine Company. The building is to be of brick, thirty feet frouting Myrtle avenue; fifty five feet ceep, and three stories high. The first floor, to be appropriated to police and trestation; the basement for ceils and lodging rooms; the iscend and tifird stories to lodgings and storage. There is also to be a bell tower, and an alarm bell at the top. the top.

the top.

Continua element again — Jas. Cochran was, on Tuesday, charged before Mr. Truman Smith, (who has so far recovered as to resume his duty), with assaulting officers McCormack and Toole, of the Third district, and thrate sing to kill officer Pate of the same. This charge stose out of a fracas at the corner of President and Columbia street, the neighborhood in which so many disturbances have lately arisen, and been noticed in the paper. The prisoner was sentenced to 30 days imprisonment in the county Jatl, and held in \$250 hall to keep the peace for six months.

Bunctanty—On Mionday jast, the house No. 140 Fulton street was intered, and the room of a Mrs. Duncan broken jato. From the room of Mrs. Carley, a boarder in the house, a gold watch and \$25 was stolen. This took place in the middle of the day, and we need not add in the most frequented street in the city of Brook-ity.

FIRE-GREAT SLAUGHTER OF RATE-Wednesday after-

noon at four o'clock a fire broke cut in a stable upon a lot opposite to Smith street. There being a large a lot opposite to Smith street. There being a large quantity of hay in and about the stable, the flames apread with co great rapidity, that one of two horses in the stable nearly perished. The animal reduced to be led out and was baily burned. The other horse was saved. Engines 13, 2 and 0, and a hock and ladder commany went to work vigorously, and by the sid of a pool of water adjacent, succeeded in a short time, in extinguishing the flames. Company 13 broke their ragine. This stable literally swarmed with rate, which can out bait burned and half drowned in hundreds and caused great amusement to the spectators, scaping one andeen death to meet another from the multitude. There was a row at this fire, and two boys were arrested by the pelice and brought to the station house. The lowest are Robert and William Cook.

INCLEASE OF BALLEIES - It was stated in a paragraph

Increase or Salanes — It was stated in a paragraph some time since that the schoolmistress at the Aims liques and Nurseries at Flathush received \$150 for the year 1850 as her salary. But we now learn that even that small sum is not paid. According to our limitation, the most that has ever been paid \$100, Out of this we believe the schoolmistress has to pay all her miscellaneous expenses, which the authorities ought to pay.

Something worth your soties, Ladies, at Newman's. May Broadsay.—900 needlework breakfast caps at 4s. each. brandly sold at 0s; tamboured cambrid night caps, 2s. 6d; teach work collars, from 2s. to 4s, some of the cherpest ever othered. Also, a splendid stock of land and embroidered muslin under sleeves; muslin trimmings, veils, laces, &c. &c. The Hat Finishers Union are ever ready to

and the growning adornment to the onger mas, with their highly popular and truly elegant hats, which are so mode led as to aven these ridices use arrows of fashion, while they preceive all of those features which are in harmony with true fast and refinement. The Union is composed of marter workmen, all participating in the results of the business, and can sell a better ar icle as the same price than any other concern in the city. Store No. 11 Park Row, opposite the Actor Homes. N. B.—Thesis the only bona fide association of the kind in the city.

Protect your Heads .- The handsomest Frozect your Hends.—I'lle handsomest style of hat, adopted as the style of by general concent, is that to be had at that old established place No. 416 Greadway. Fr REALIO is one of the olivest and best hatters in New York. If you want flats, Capa, or fine French Umbrellag, at the cheapsarrate and of the best quality, go to him. He is to be found near door to the place of the New Haven and New York Railroad.

Spring Fashions, 1851.-W. P. David (successor to Anidon) 34 Broadway, near Duano street, has made a occided his with his dp ing stylos of eastlemon's Bars. Let these was are about selecting Spring Hate call and examine before purchasing clossbere.

Matchiess Hats almost given away .- The Pate of KNOX, the manufacturer, No. 128 Fulton street, private every attractive quality to recommend them to main of taste and dissegnment; made of the flauss materials; in an artistic and workmanlike maner, and yet are said at the low prive of 5 team. Whe would were attacky flat.

Of all the various styles now in vogue we know of none that excel there introduced by the New Hat Company, 166 and 156 Serias studed. They have four different styles, so that no gentleman is compelled to conform their notions as to take, but a enabled to select a hat according to his one formy.

The Ordeal of Comparison.-The beauty The Orderal of Comparison.—The beautyand value of all material timing tean only be accordanced by
comparison. Genin centre that his foring flux for 155 may,
be submitted to this grand teat. He knows that in workmanship, in the staples out of which they are wrought, and
in the deliency and brilliamy of their finish, they have never
been excelled, if equalite. The sayles he leaves the proble
to decide upon, merely remarking that if an extractionary
and all opening relay remarking that if an extractionary
and all opening relay remarking that if an extraction of the
manufacture of the Genin flux involves no variation from
the four delies standard of price.

GENIN, Ils Breadway, opposite 6t. Paul's.